

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1859.

In view of an anticipated outbreak against the laws, in Ohio, consequent upon the recent judicial proceedings in the case of cerresistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Attorney General of the United States, wrote to the United States Marshal, of Ohio, giving him directions how to act, in maintenance of his proper authority in the premises, and concluding, by telling him, as fol-

"If the State authorities should disregard their duty to the Constitution and laws of the Union so entirely as to make an attack upon you, do not forget, nor let your assistants forget, that they who defend the law are protected by the law. The assaulting party must take all the consequences upon their own heads. The moral as well as the physical power will be on your side."

This is the proper language to be used, and the proper course to be pursued, in all far, after many threats to the contrary, the fine arts of China.

Hon. Daniel Dickinson, of New York, is the favorite of the New York Hards, it would at his command, and a million and a half of tain McClintock, to search for her husband. appear, as the Democratic candidate for the late loan has not been called in, but can By the latest accounts, the Fox, taking the President. He is well, and not unfavorably be obtained at any time. Besides from four known, as being opposed to the Free-soil pro- to five millions of Treasury notes can now clivities of the Softs, another division of the be re-issued under the recent act of Con-New York Democracy. Some think that the bringing of his name forward, will operate against Gov. Wise's prospects-but we do not know how this will be. It seems to Within the last ten days \$1,500,000 of Treaus, that Gov. Wise, at this time, is the most sury notes have been re-issued at 5 per cent prominent man for the nomination at Charleston, if one should be made there. The old feud in New York, neutralizes the party action in that State, or renders it much less potent than it was formerly.

The Washington Constitution says that under the contract made by authority of law, with Butterfield & Co., for the overland mail from California, and which the Attorney General has decided cannot be revoked, the account between the Overland Mail Company and the Post Office Department. will stand thus at the close of the contract:-Expenditures by the department, three million six hundred thousand dollars; receipts, copal Diocese of Ohio. He is at present recninety thousand dollars-showing a clear tor of the Church of the Ascension, on the loss from the route of THREE MILLIONS FIVE Fifth avenue, New York. Dr. Bedell is BUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!! No Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., who died while wonder that the Post Office Department is not self sustaining. There was a special law of Congress authorizing this special contract.

The recent visit of the President, to North Carolina, must have been every way agreeable to him. He was received and welcomed every where, with the greatest kindness and hospitality. There was nothing like partizan feeling, or politics, as far as we have seen, exhibited any where. The people greeted the President, as their Chief Magistrate, and as their honored guest, laying aside all considerations connected with the political questions of the day.

The Miramon government in Mexico protests against being considered as hostile or unkind to the government of the United States, and declares that it will protect all American citizens in Mexico. It has also issued an address, calling attention to the designs of speculators, land grabbers, and fillibusters, against the rich lands of Mexico lying on the Northern frontier and the Isth- France, carrying with them the art of culmus of Tchauntepec.

The "Jennings estate" is again on the carpet. A "convention" of the descendants place, withdrawing toleration from the Proof Cornelius Dabney and Sarah, Sally, or Sallie, his second wife, whose maiden name was Jennings, and died in Albemarle county. Virginia, about the year 1787, is called, to be held at Charlottesville, on the 5th of Octo ber next. We had thought the "Jennings estate" affair "was done gone, long ago."

The old and merciful rule, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," is certainly not applied in the case of the deceased King of Naples. He is the "best abused" man who has gone hundred souls on board; only forty were to his final account, in our days. A perfect | saved. storm of execration follows his remains to the tomb. His successor, if he wants a different fate, has only to be just the opposite of his father, in every respect.

The Grand Jury in the District Court at Washington, have made a presentment against A. G. Seaman, formerly Superintendent of the Public Printing.

A private letter from our Minister to Austria, says, that ex-President Pierce, who has been sojourning at Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the battle of Montebello was the first fought by the troops of Napoleon I. after crossing the Great St. Bernard, in 1800.

of Philadelphia, for many years engaged extensively in the wool trade, died in that city on Saturday last.

A despatch from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury is gradually reducing the expenses of the Custom Houses.

The Lynchburg Extension of the Orange &c., and Alexandria Railroad, has been completed seven miles west of Charlottesville, Va. Hon. Linn Boyd, of Ky., was sojourning at

Ebensburg, Pa., last week. His health is still very bad.

The frigate Congress is to be the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron.

In New York there were 357 deaths last week, and 180 in Philadelphia.

The Home Squadron is still further to be increased. The frigate Sabine, of fifty guns, will soon proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, and there will then be ten vessels of war, with an aggregate of 212 guns, in those waters. As one vessel has already been ordered to Tampico, to land marines and other forces if necessary, to protect American citizens and property, in the event of an assault by Miraer points, wherever such intervention may be required by American interests. It may not be generally known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as ordnance, and the latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

The New York Herald says:-"According to our latest advices from Washington, we may expect before long some pretty hot work among our high and mighty federal office-holders on this island. It appears that the discovery has been made at Washington that some of the most mischievous intain persons convicted there, of an illegal struments among our New York Democracy, against the administration and the harmony of the party, are nestled among the fat pickings of our city Post Office, Assay Office, Surveyor's Office, Navy Agent's Office and United States Marshal's Office, and that these offending parties are to be hauled up, tried and punished."

An interesting trophy, obtained during the late attack on Canton, has just been placed in a prominent position in the Crystal Palace in England. It is a very fine bell, taken by the British troops from the great temple at Boston in well-boats, and bring an average Canton, and has been presented to the Crystal Palace by Major General Sir Charles Von Straubenzee, commanding the forces in China. The bell weighs about two tons. Its whole surface is painted in various glowing ing Miss Effic Carstang, seems to have pleased colors, and is covered with inscriptions in the Chinese character, and grotesque figures, such cases. The Ohio agitators have, thus such as are usually met with the display of

> A letter from Washington says that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample means gress, and as many as may be redeemed can subject to draft, nine or ten millions are at this time available for Treasury purposes.

> It appears that henceforth all Austrian vessels sailing from neutral ports are liable to capture at sea by French cruisers, with the exception of those which were in French ports at the time war was declared and of those which may enter French ports in ignorance of the existence of hostile relations between France and Austria. There are at present many Austrian ships lying in the ports of the United States which will either have to remain where they are for an indefinite period or take the chances of a

Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell has been elected assistant hishop of the Protestant Episrector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, about a quarter of a century since.

Levi Long, postmaster at Pleasant Union, Somerset county, Pa., was tried before the United States court at Pittsburg, last week, on the charge of robbing the mails, and found guilty. Among the sufferers by Long's depredations were Messrs. Johnston Bros. & Co., of Baltimore.

Moors in South Carolina.

It may not be generally known that some of the best families in South Carolina are Moors by descent. The blood of the African soon washes out, but that of the Indian and Moor, after half a score of generations shows itself almost as strongly as ever .-The crisp curling black hair, dark sad eyes, long silken lashes, and swarthy complexion come up generation after generation. Many of our old Huguenot families, down to the present day, show strong traces of their Moorish descent.

When the Moors were driven out from Spain, upon the conquest of Granada, thousands of them took refuge in the South of tivating the vine and of growing silk. They became eventually Protestants, and when Jr.) testant religion, they were again driven to seek new homes, and in large numbers emigrated to South Carolina .- Clarendon, (S. C.) Banner.

From Brazil.

A most fearful storm swept the southern coast of Brazil on the 13th of April. It is represented to have been terrible in the extreme. The whole coast from Bahia southward is lined with wrecks. The damage is enormous; the loss of life frightful. A Brazilian frigate went down with over four

The yellow fever is worse in Rio than it has ever been known. People are dying by the thousand. Its devastations among the shipping are unparalleled. One English brig had buried five captains; the sixth was down and not expected to survive.

There is no news in Pernambuco. Business is dull. We have but few arrivals from the States. The rainy season has fairly commenced. The health of Pernambuco is remarkably good; we have not had a case of yellow fever here this season.

Not Gen. Scott, but a Prussian Baron. HOTEL DU NORD, N. Y., June 2, 1859. To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

In regard to the bet said to have been made by Gen. Scott, an explanation will be necessary. I made the assertion that I would bet that Gen. S. would be willing to wager, &c. I am now willing to bet, on my own responsibility, any amount from 2,500 francs Benjamin Bullock, an estimable merchant | to 20,000 francs that Louis Bonaparte will never return to Paris.

I am a Baron of the Kingdom of Prussia, and Knight of the Iron Cross, de jure, but, in consequence of having too freely expressed my opinions, am exiled. My estates are confiscated, both in Prussia and in France. If Louis Napoleon was killed to-morrow I should be worth 1,000,000 francs. Yours, HERMANN VON WEIDEREIND.

Coming Elections.

Besides the Virginia election, just over, the following have yet to occur: On the first Monday of August, in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on 1st Thursday of August, in l'ennessee; on 2d Thursday of August, in North Carolina; on 1st Monday of October in Georgia and Missisisppi; on 3d Tuesday of nesday of November (2d.) in Maryland.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." The trial of M. S. Donald, mate of the brig Susan W. Lind, terminated suddenly in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond on Tuesday, so far as the indictment for murder was concerned. Judge Taney instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that there was no statute of the Unimon on that city, the impression prevails that a similar course will be pursued at othdeath occurred on the waters of Elizabeth river. McDonald is now on trial for misdemeanor merely.

The Minnesotians have "struck a vein" richer than those of the new diggings. They have found immense quantities of ginseng near St. Paul. Two dollars a day is the ordinary result of digging this root. The St. Paul Pioneer says: "The price of ginseng is from six to ten ets. per pound when green, and from twenty-five to thirty cents when dry. Hereafter the prices will be given in our market report.'

At Cincinnati, O., the "Americans" are dissatisfied with the Republican platform made at Columbus on Thursday last, and a mass meeting is to be held to-morrow, to take independent action. This difficulty may give the county to the Demoerats, and the next Legislature to the same party. This Legislature elect a Senator in the place of Sena-

About 200,000 lobsters are sent to the Boston, Mass., market by persons residing at Gloucester, who employ fishermen along the coast of Maine in the trade, during March, April, May and June. They are taken to of five cents each, making an aggregate of \$10,000 per annum.

The verdict of \$100,000 damages rendered at St. Louis against Mr. Shaw for not marrythe crowd of spectators in the court-room, as they made the building ring with applause on its rendition. The jury, it appears, was out only ten minutes.

The wife of Sir John Franklin last year sent out the vacht Fox, in command of Cap-Beechey Island route, meant to sail into Fish River, passing to the east of King Wil-

The Greek Slave, which is now made to be re-issued therefor; with the 4,000,000 now ornament and decorate the palatial dry-goods store of A. T. Stewart, New York, has been placed there it is said, not for ornament alone, but for the trying on of hooped skirts -ladies always desiring to see how they will fit before making a purchase!!

A rascal in Cincinnati, a short time since, shipped for New Orleans what purported to be eigars, on which he procured an insurance of \$6,000. On the down trip he endeavored to fire the boat, but failed, and it was then ascertained that his cigar boxes contained nothing but chips and shavings.

Mr. Bisbie, the delegate elect of Norfolk, has returned from a visit to Currituck, N. C., where he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of \$5,000 to a steamboat line between Norfolk and Currituck, via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

Virginia Legislature-Senators Elected. The following is a complete list of the Senators elected in the 25 Districts vacated by Constitutional limitation. Most of them are

new members: Accomac Dist .- O. B. Finney, Whig. Norfolk County Dist .- W. W. Cannaday

Southampton District .- T. B. Urquhart, Whig.
Dinwiddie Dist.—Wm. F. Thompson, Nottoway Dist .- Wm. C. Knight, D.

Pittsylvania Dist.—George W. Townes, Franklin Dist.-C. Y. Thomas, D. Campbell Dist.—Chas. H. Lynch, D. Henrico District,-Wms. C. Wickham,

Whig. Gloucester Dist .- Jos. Christian, Whig. King William Dist.—B. B. Donglas, D. Stafford Dist.—Jas, M. Taliaferro, D. Loudoun Dist .- Jno. A. Carter, Whig. Madison Dist.-Wm. L. Early, D. Louisa Dist.—Chas. Massie, Whig Jefferson Dist.—Thos. M. Isbell, D.

Clarke Dist .- J. H. Carson, D. Rockingham Dist .- John D. Pennyback-Rockbridge Dist .- J. Gardner, Paxton, D. Floyd Dist.—Jno. Dickinson, (?) D. Wythe Dist.—Wm. C. Parks, D. Kanawha Dist.——Pate, Whig. Jackson Dist .- W. W. Newman, D. Wetzel Dist.——Neeson, D. Preston Dist.—Chas. W. Newlon, D.

Chesterfield Dist .- Alex. Jones, D., (fills

vacancy caused by resignation of Wm. Old,

Prayers for Peace.

Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, publishes a letter calling attention to the encyclical letter of the Pope, ordering prayers throughout the Catholic world, "to avert the scandal of three Catholic nations armed with all the murderous appliances of modern warfare for mutual destruction." The Bishop expresses the opinion that there will be no necessity for the flight of the Pope. Of Louis Napoleon he says:

"Aware, as we are, of the antecedents the present Napoleon, and of his uncle, we share not the disquietude of many Catholic minds, that the present, apparent, dictator of the destinies of Europe entertains any ideas that are hostile to the integrity of the States of the church. He should, indeed, be demented not to see in history the point at which the fatal to himself."

Betting Commenced.

The New York Sun understands that several bets have already been made in that city upon the issue of the next presidential election. One sporting gentleman, says that paper, has made the following bets: \$1,000 that Senator Douglas will be the next Democratic be the Republican candidate: \$1,000 that the 000 that if Douglas be nominated he will be elected; \$1,000 that if nominated he will car- mental theory.-Rich. Enquirer. ry the following Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois .-We are also informed that the same gentleman is willing to bet \$10,000 that if Douglas ery Southern State except Maryland.

The Result in Virginia.

dreds who claim to be good Whigs who to the Parisian public, -Court Journal. would not allow themselves to believe a victory possible, and therefore did not try to achieve struggle, though Letcher may have been elected by a small majority, and that is that men should never falter in a good cause; should never fail to vote, whether in a minority or his works .- Winchester Repub.

Subjects of Allegiance-Naturalization, &c.

"It is extremely essential that we should all know accurately what is conferred, and merican naturalization. In the case of iere sustained Captain Ingraham ex post tier facto: the thing was done and it was best to stand by it: but at the same moment that Mr. Marcy wrote his elaborate letter to Hulseman in assertion of the right of protection which Capt. Ingraham put in force. he issued a circular to all passport agents in America, prohibiting them from giving any sort of papers whatever to an inchoate citizen, to visit Europe-that is, a citizen who has declared his intentions, but has not yet been fully naturalized.

Well, then it is believed at least that the fully naturalized citizen was assured of protection in all lands. But our government is scoming more prudential since 1812.

The following letter, says the Memphis Bulletin, has been handed us by Hume F. Hill, esq., who has heretofore obtained passports for many of our naturalized citizens, who wish to visit Europe. It will be seen that they will not be entirely safe in relying upon their naturalization for exemption from military service during the existing war:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix Le Clerc, Memphis, Tenn.: Sir:—Your letter of the 13th instant, has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither. I am, sir,

your obedient servant. Now, this simply gives up all pretension to protect naturalized citizens everywhere. "The French Government claims military service;" yes, and the English Government claims indefeasible allegiance from all born subjects. Formerly the American Government asserted the right of expatriation; and even pretended that American citizenship once conferred was paramount to the 'claims' of sovereigns. It is a pity that this proud pretension should be entirely vielded up; but when it is so yielded, nothing can be fairer than to let us all distinctly know it, as the letter of Gen. Cass has seru-

The above extract from the "Southern Citizen," offers opportunity for the discussion of a mooted question of international law, very important in its bearing on the theory of our government, not less than on the dearest interests of our citizens.

During the present century, different governments have maintained three different rules of principle, as regards this matter of allegiance.

The doctrine which Great Britain asserted fifty years ago, is, that allegiance is perpe ways a citizen," is the doctrine, the practieal assertion of which involved that nation in hostilities with the United States in 1812. For a long time, most of the nations of continental Europe have acted upon the assumption that allegiance is dissoluble, but only with the consent of the sovereign, and to the extent that the sovereign may pre-

Thus, the Prussian Constitution provides that emigration or expatriation shall be subject to no restriction, except for the purpose of enforcing from each native of Prussia the term of military service, to which every citizen of the kingdom is liable. Similar legislation has been adopted by France and

most of the other continental powers.

The doctrine asserted by the Constitution and laws of the United States is, that each individual citizen may, at his own option, abjure all allegiance to one sovereign, and contract entire obligations of allegiance to another sovereign, provided only that the renunciation and act of naturalization be

performed bona fide. With us citizens are naturalized, i. e., natice-ized, and thus guarantied the full extent of protection against the claims for service or allegiance made by any foreign government, to which protection any native citizen would be entitled. By obliging a man to "renounce all allegiance" to every foreign potentate, our government obliges itself to protect him against every claim to his afle ginnee which may be pretended by any for eign potentate. Without this, there would be

no reciprocity of protection and allegiance. The cases which now present themselves involve a conflict of laws. The question to be decided is, which law ought to govern, according to the dictates of right and justice? If two nations cannot agree on this point, an appeal to arms is the only escape from submission to wrong on the part of the in-

jured contestant. We will not go so far as to advise resort to hostilities -- certainly not immediate resort to hostilities. The laws of these foreign nations are the necessary consequence of the theories of government under which they are established. Their execution involves no intentional insult to our national dignity. It is purely the result of the great moral conflict—the triangular strife which is now in progress between the principles of the Divine right of popular sovereignty, the Divine right of Kings or Oligarchs, and the atheistic denial of all principle, which bases the fabric of government in each instance on some narrow view of mere expediency. may be that we must finally submit. It may be that the attempt at this time to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens, would raise a world in arms against us. It may be that

ordinary prudence requires submission. Still, the ultimate question is one of forcible maintenance of right, or submission to wrong. And the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress alone shall

decide such a question. So far as the Executive is concerned, its duty is plain. It must maintain the Consticownfall of the first Napoleon began, or fail tution and laws, by remonstrance, by proto perceive that a similar policy would be test, by treaty, if possible, and, if its efforts prove unavailing, the President must then refer the question of war or submission di-

rectly to Congress. And if we are to submit, let the submission be made openly and under protest. Let not our submission be veiled under such flimsy pretexts as the State Department has put forward during the past ten years; for whereas the Assembly considered that all these pretexts amount to nothing less than receipts should be annually expended in candidate; \$1,000 that Senator Seward will an entire renunciation of the doctrines asserted by our laws, of the great principles of Whigs will nominate a third candidate: \$1.- popular sovereignty and individual liberty which lie at the root of our whole govern-

A Guard for the Empress

It is said that, during the absence of his Majesty from Prais, a volunteer garde noble will be organized amongst the young men of birth and fortune, who, anxious to prove be nominated at Charleston he will carry ev- their utter devotion to the person of the Empress, will accompany her Majesty upon all occasions, taking up their residence at St. Cloud whilst she remains there, and return-Mr. Letcher has been run so close as to ing to Paris when she resides at the Tuileries, show that the Opposition might easily have The captain of the chivalrous band is an Engbeaten him, if they only had allowed them- lish nobleman, of great Continental reputaselves to have had faith, and follow it up tion for wealth and eccentricity, whose worwith good works. We could point out hun-ship of the Empress has been long known

REMARKABLE.-By a comparison of the one. One good will result from the late vote of Campbell, at the late election, with that in '55, it will be seen that the aggregate vote for Governor, in both elections, is precisely the same-that in '55 being, for Flournoy 1535, Wise 979-total 2514; while October, in Minnesota; on 1st Monday (7th) not. The man cannot have a well grounded that at the late election was, for Goggin, of November, in Louisiana; and on 1st Wed- faith in any thing, who does not prove it by 1385, Letcher 1129-total 2514.- Lynchburg Republican.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6 .- There was a Martin Koszta, it is true, the government and potatoes have been frozen in some locali-

> greatly damaged the wheat, corn, and potaoes, also some of the fruits in this region. CINCINNATI, June 6 .- The frost of Sunday morning extended over this State and the

> larger part of Indiana, and did great damage to the corn and potato crops.
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> NORFOLK, June 6.—The President left

Portsmouth this afternoon, in the steamer Adelaide, en route for Washington. There was an immense crowd on the wharf, who

The corner-stone of a large Roman Catholie Church was laid yesterday at Portsmouth, by Bishop McGill, of Richmond.

nesota has been hauled to the navy-yard. She is to be dismantled, and her crew paid off on Monday or Tuesday next. The steam gun-boat Narragansett is now ready for sea. The new steam sloop Hartford is at anchor in the stream, ready for sea, as is also the Levant. The Constitution will be ready in a

BANGOR, June 6 .- The house of Mr. Goss. at North Carmel, was struck by lightning on Friday, and a child instantly killed. The house of Wm. Sutherland, at Clifton, was also struck, and almost torn to pieces. A cooking stove was earried through, in the midst of the family, to the cellar. Fortunately, they all escaped without serious

RUTLAND, VI., June 3 .- The Rutland Foundry and Machine Shop, owned by the Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company, and Ferdinand was twice marr destroyed by fire last night. Loss from \$15,- 21st November, 1832, to Marie-Christine-Ca-000 to \$20,000; insured for about half that New York, June 6 .- Trenholm Brothers

& Co., cotton merchants, suspended payment to-day in consequence of losses from the recent severe decline in our great Southern staple. Trenholm Brothers are represented John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, and frenholm, Fraser & Co., of Liverpool. Coalso suspended. There is much distrust regarding commercial bills, which are virtually

Washington, June 6 .- Mr. Pryor, editor of The States, in this city, a Democratic journal, not exactly of the Administration stripe, is about to leave it, and return to Petersburg. Va. Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of his interest in the paper. Mr. P. probably finds the profession of polities less profitable than that of the law.

Banking in Illinois.

How it is Done .- "lota." the Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, furnishes that paper with the following interesting article on the manner in which

Banking is done in that State: "Under our system of Banking, a small cash capital is sufficient to get out a large circulation of bills. For instance, a person wishing to go into the business must have money enough to pay for getting up the bills, engravings, &c., and a few other incidental expenses. He then buys State bonds on a short credit, and deposits the bonds with the Auditor, who issues bills on this deposit ; he takes these bills, which are now money, and pays for the bonds. To prevent the bills rom being presented for payment, the bank purports to be located at some place, bearing a classical name, which generally proves to has now become a banker, is in no danger demption; consequently, he keeps little, and, in fact, we may say no money, at the place where the bank is located. What the banker makes by this transaction is the interest on the bonds deposited with the Auditorthe coupons of which are delivered to him every six months - and, besides this, all the bills which are lost, burned up, or destroyed in any way, is that much more in his pocket. Thus, with a small cash capital to start the thing, the banker may get out one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bills, for which ie deposits, as security, bonds which draw, interest on these bonds, amounting to about was known to the Department." \$6,000 annually."

A Bonaparte and the Bible.

While the Emperor Napoleon is filling Europe with the din of war, his cousin, Prince Louis Lucien, is peaceably occupied in carrving on his philological studies in his retreat at Bayswater. Several works of a linguisnatic nature have recently been printed under his direction and at his expense. These consist principally of portions of the Old or New Testament, translated into the dialects of particular places; the Prince apparently imagining that the regularly recognized languages of the world can take care of themselves, while the dialects abso-

lutely require protection. Acordingly, he has just issued a new translation of the New Testament in the Irish of the province of Munster; also, a new translation of the Songs of Solomon in the Transylvanian dialect of the German and the same done in to the dialect of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the authorized English version, by Henry Antony Littledale. last mentioned is a very curious performance Bad grammar, it seems, is one of the principal characteristics of this dialect. The Prince ome time ago printed a version of St. Matthew in Lowland Scotch. We presume he means soon to give us a version in the Cockney dialect of Whitechanel, with notes showing how it differs from St. Giles's,-Critic.

The Presbyterian Assembly, Old School

This body, after an interesting session of thirteen days at Indianapolis, adjourned sine die on the 2d instant. The Assembly has had some difficulty in reference to its Board of Home Missions, in which the slavery question has been to some extent im-The Board has so conducted its affairs as to leave a large balance on hand, missions. It appears that one young man was refused as a missionary to California because he was an "abolition agitator," the reason assigned, however, being a want of funds; and three Princeton students have been prevented from making the same application supposing there were no funds,-The Assembly has overthrown the management of the Board by electing new members. A large majority of the Assembly, however, are in favor of having nothing to do with the slavery question in any shape. The next General Assembly is to meet at

Rochester, in New York, on the third Thursday in May next. CAPON SPRINGS, Hampshire County, Va.

TMIE subscribers would respectfully inform their

friends and the public, that they have leased the above well known WATERING PLACE, (this lease embracing the MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WADDLE BUILDINGS, &c.,) and will open for the reception of visitors on the 20th of June. Invalids and Families can be accommodated earlier A daily mail, and a telegraph office within 23

niles of the place. Circulars or other information can be had by addressing us as above, or J. N. BUCK, esq., of Howard House, Baltimore.

J. C. WADDLE. Proprietors. Hampshire County, my 4-603m*

Death of the King of Naples.

It was briefly mentioned yesterday that heavy frost in this region on Saturday night, His Majesty Ferdinand II., King of Naples, what is not conferred upon a foreigner, by and the wheat crop in Northern Ohio is was dead, and that his son, Francis II., had badly injured or destroyed. Corn, grapes, assumed the reins of government. The de- were going to make a brilliant coup, and ceased, who was well-known as Bomba, from their great prependerance of force and mounted the throne twenty-nine years ago, possession of the whole of Piedmont, driving and his whole reign has been one of oppres-PITTSBURG, PA., June 6.-The frost of Saturday night and Sunday morning has sion and cruelty. During the revolution of kingdom before the French could come 1848, however, in fear for his own safety, he their aid. A short review of the military professed liberal principles, and granted a

iberal constitution to his kingdom. The constitution was accepted by a jubilant people, and went into operation and the campaign in Sardinia were submitted worked with a general success that astonished the civilized world, until the King, having Gyulai was adopted. According to the somewhat bettered his foothold, arbitrarily dissolved the Parliament, and threw its leading men into prison, and brought back a desgreeted the President with loud cheers as potism, such as the civilized world cannot pathe heat lett. The President seems to be in rallel. The imprisonments, the banishments, the tortures and murders of men, whose only fault was their love of country, are still Boston, June 4.—The steam frigate Min- task. His son and heir is said to be a better ters were finally established, within three

With the exception of the reigning Queen of Spain, the deceased King was the only one of the family of the Bourbons left in possession of a throne. His full name was Fer- dria on one side, or of Novi on the other; who dinand Charles. He was in the fiftieth year | latter movement would have cut off the of his age, having been born the 12th of Jan- munication between Alessandria and Gen

uary, 1810. On the 18th of November, 1830, he succeeded on the throne of Naples his father. force, had the movement been sudder King Francis Januarius Joseph. His title was Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies about 60,000 men distributed along the and of Jerusalem, Duke of Parma, Plaisance and Castro, hereditary Grand Duke of Tus- Maggiore to Genoa, and no French troops eany. He was also a proprietary Colonel of the Austrian twelfth regiment of the Uhlans, partially occurred, the Sardinian army avor Croats--a wild semi-barbarous division of troops, who are to the Austrian service what | forces of Austria, and as these advanced

Ferdinand was twice married, and leaves occupied by Bowman & Mansfield, were eleven children. He was first married on the to wait there the issue of a seige and so roline-Josephine-Gaetane-Elise, daughter of the late King Victor-Emanuel, of Sardinia, uncle of the present King. She died the 31st of January, 1836. Ferdinand espoused in second nuptials Marie-Therese-Isabelle, daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria. The issue of the first marriage, Francis-Maria Leopold, is new on the throne of Naples, under the title of Francis II., in spite of the hen & Capen, cotton operators here, have intrigues and machinations of his Austrian step-mother, who tried to prevail upon the noa. But this was prevented by the deceased King to name as his successor his of events. First came the presenting of eldest son by her.

Another Expose.

Recently, the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin mentioned a circumstance that came under his observation, viz: that a coffee-pot, a fishing-pole and a box of patent medicine had been sent on free, with the mails, addressed to a member of Congress in Washington City. The article attracted the attention of the Post Office Department, and a letter was addressed by Assistant Postmaster General King to Mr. Westcott, the Philadelphia Postmaster, inquiring into the truth of the statement, Mr. Westcott, having made his inquiries, ascertained that the articles in question were not put into the mails, but were placed in charge of a certain route mail-agent, who was in the habit of carrying such articles for members of Congress and other persons in Washington having the franking privilege. His letter contained the following passage, which

is interesting to the public: "I made further inquiry from the subordinates of this office, who have charge of the despatching and reception of mails, and I learn that these packages were in no wise placed in their charge, or the custody of this office, but were in care of route agent ----, be a swamp in some part of the State, diffi- and were taken by him to Washington on cult to be found. In this way, the man who his own account, entirely independent of any of having the notes pressed on him for re- a common occurrence, not only with Mr.

-, but other agents, and that it has been the practice for years, of the route agents, running between this city and Washington, to so accommodate their friends. Flour by the barrel, candles, fish, butter, and other ar ticles, not mailable, have been so carried for Senators, Members of Coursess, AND OTHERS since the Presidency of Mr. Fillmore. Since I have been in office the route agents being officers of the Department and not under my control, except with reference to the proper performance of their duties. I have not telt that it was my duty to interfere with the generally, six per cent.; thus he receives the practice, which I had good reason to believe

This is a pretty exposition, and only lacks one thing to make it complete. The public ought to know who are the "Senators, members of Congress," "and others, for whose benefit the mail cars are approprinted to the transportation of "flour by the barrel, candles, fish, butter, and other articles "not mailable." — Bait. American.

A Life of Crime.

Henry Wood, alias Brisco, a noted English crak-man, died in the Rhode Island State

Prison on Monday, of consumption: He was born at Warwick, England, and was 43 years of age. On the day before his death he gave to the Warden of the Prison a brief narrative of his life. He was arrested in England, when sixteen years of age, for theft, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, being flogged both at the commence ment and termination of his term. On his discharge, he was again arrested at the door of the jail for robbery, was tried, convicted and transported to Australia for seven years, during twelve months of which time he was in irons. On his discharge, at the end of the term of sentence, he robbed a man in Sydney, N. South Wales, and was, in consequence, entenced to seven years imprisonment. Having served out this last sentence, he came America, and on the last day of May, 1847, in eighteen months after his arrival was arrested in Boston for burglary, for which he was sent to Charlestown State Prison for ten years. On his discharge in November, , he came to Providence, and in twentyfour day's time was arrested for attempting to break into a store, and was sent to the State Prison for three years, as above stated.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SEVEN DEAD BODIES. -The Mayor has ascertained to a certainty that the bodies found in a box that floated ashore at West Farms, belonged to the old Potters' Field. The box slipped overboard from the steamboat en route for the new Potters' field, or what is termed the "City Cemetery" on Ward's Island, and the pilot allowed it to float up the river to frighten the good people of Westchester county.

There was one little error in the first discovery, for besides the seven visible bodies. there were supposed to be the remains of seven or eight more of the pauper dead .-The Coroner of Westchester only charged for seven, and now he is inconsolable to find that there were at least fifteen!-New York

HARVESTING .- Farmers are preparing for the approaching harvest, and all of them that we know, expect to gather in an unusually large yield of wheat, which is now nearly ready for the scythe. We have never seen such cheering prospects for a large crop of wheat, and it will be unusually good John S. Barbour, unless injured by a wet spell .- Lynchburg Republican.

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The Military Operations in Sardinia Present Positions of the Forces.

When the campaign in Italy first opened looked very much as though the Austrian the Sardinians into some corner of the movements will show how this result la been prevented. It will be remembered that three plans in

the Emperor of Austria, of which that of Ger plan, 180,000 men were to be thrown into Sardinia in three columns. One of these was to cross Lake Maggiore, turning the extreme left of the Sardinian line of operations and advancing through Biella, down the valey of the Dora Baltea through Santh march upon Turin. The main column fresh in the reader's mind. To attempt their | cross the Tieino and advance through X .. description would be a useless and painful ra to Vercelli, where the Austrian headquare days march of Turin and two days from A essandria. A third column was to cross t Po at Pavia and advance through Voghera Tortona, within one day's march of Aless; and brought the Austrians within two da march of that port. To oppose this invada made, the Sardinians would have had line of operations from Gravellona on L support them. In these straits, which ed a battle by retiring before the super wards Turin, Victor Emanuel and his Co withdrew to the strong fortress of Alessand from the French.

> fallen at once into the hands of the Austrian affording them an excellent base from who to cut up the unsupported corps of Free which were to cross Mount Cenis, and give to the invaders possession of the whole Sardinia, with the exception of the is fortress of Alessandria, and the port ultimatum of Austria, on the 23d of Ap giving Sardinia three days to disarm Next came the proffered mediation of E land on the 25th which delayed the advanof the Austrians until the the 29th. La Napoleon, as soon as he was advised by to graph of the sending from Vienna of ultimatum, did not wait for the exp tion of its term, or the reply of Sardin He ordered the immediate embarkation of troops, and on the 29th of April the Austrians crossed the T had already placed 50,000 men in noa. Then came the rains and the sw ling of the rivers, which greatly interte with and retarded the movements of

Had the plan of General Gyulai been

ried out with the rapidity of movement of

templated in its conception, Turin must ha

Austrians, and gave the Allies still n time to perfect their own concentration. T Alpine division of the French crossed mountains and established their base at Susa within two days march of Turin, and within three weeks time Louis Napoleon had throw 150,000 men into Sardinia, the first bod landing at Genoa on the 27th of April. The Austrian advance was thus stoppe and the increased forces of the Allies defe ed the success of the original plan. As t French and Sardinians concentrated forces, a like necessity attended the A trians, and instead of pursuing their sive movements, they were now obliged prepare for defence. The left wing of Sardinians, being now strengthened, pushed forward, causing the northern lumn of the Austrians, which had advanas far as Santhia, to retrace its steps. cording to the advices we published yest

day, General Chialdini had forced the paage of the Sesia, and Gen. Garibaldi, belo ing to his division, had entered Gravelle This forces the northern column of the A trians to retreat across Lake Maggiore a re-enter Lombardy. The retreat of them wing of the Austrians left its central colu uncovered on that flank, and forced Ge Gyulai to withdraw his headquarters: Vercelli, first to Mortara, and then to Gla lasco, which is within ten miles of the Ticin The right of the Sardinian line of open tions, having received the strongest reinforments through Genoa, has exhibited d scene of most active movement. The thi Austrian column was obliged to fall ba

from Tortona towards the Po, and yesterd

we received the accounts of its defeat at Mo

Thus it will be seen that almost without

battle-for the small affairs that have the

tebello, and of its recressing the river

Lombardy.

far taken place at Montebello and Sesia only the encounters of the advanced corp Sardinia has been saved. If Louis N leon has not exhibited the lightning rat of his uncle in his movements, he has energy in action and wisdom in combin his operations. Only one of the three A trian columns that invaded Sardinia now mains on the Sardinian bank of its river boundary. We may expect to hear that the has returned to Lembardy, and that Ge Gyulai is concentrating his forces for the ence of Milan. The active movements of French will now commence, and their step will be to cross the Po or the Ti either by strategy or by foreing a pass Thus far, the French troops have been en route to the scene of the campaig Both in the march and in passage train or sea, they have shown a wone celerity of movement. This is owing to provision of their leader in many point detail, and to their own facility of adaptati to circumstances in others. The act of g ting into and packing themselves and the arms away in a railroad car, and of embark ing in and disembarking from boats at ships, has been made a part of their custom ry drill. Then, too, every Frenchman cook by nature; officers and men can get a without sutlers and servants, and when

mess for supper whether the camp trait come in all right or not. Thus far they have been operating country of their allies and on the deter We shall soon see how they will act i enemy's territory and on the offensive Louis Napoleon's first movement will be Milan. The revolutionary movements Parma and Modena leave the southern fr tier of Lombardy exposed. The posses of the capital will be the possession of while kingdom.—New York Herald.

camp, can find resources and get up a s

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B. H. JENKIN be granted them.